MORNING EDITION-FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1854.

THE BROADWAY CALAMITY.

MPANNELLING OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

MEETING OF THE FIREMEN.

Preparations for the Obsequies of O'Donnell,

menced to empannel a jury for the purpose of investi-ing the cause and circumstances attending the loss of at the fire in Broadway on Tuesday night. The it would be impossible for him at present to tell long a time the case would occupy, and, as sany of the bodies now lying in the dead-house ere in a very mangled condition, he therefore pro-osed to the jury to give certificates for the buria the bodies, the friends being anxious to have them; ad, further, he would now state to the gentlemen preuld not bestow the time, he would be pleased to have The following gentlemen were then sworn, and Mr.

JURY.

JURY.

JOHN N. Genin, Foreman, 197 Fifteenth street.

Peter F. Butler, No. 1 Second street.

Wm. M. Cook, 173 Fourth street.

Isaac G. Sexisas, 39 Greenwich street.

N. V. Allen, 31 Bond street.

Allen A. Burns, 101 Reade street.

Matthew Spittle, 14 Forsyth street.

Albert Coles, 163 West Thirty-ninth street.

Thos. White, 130 White street.

Jno. A. Parise, corner of Market and Monroe streets.

George Holberton, 75 Delancy street.

Haran Betts, 156 West Fifteenth street.

Coroner informed the jury that he desired em to view the bodies now, and by their consent, (as could not otherwise,) he would give certificates for

The above named constitute all the bodies known at sent by the Coroner, notwithstanding a rumor was in culation that fourteen lives have been lost. The other

off to view those of McNulty, O'Donnell, and Schenck. Indexer, prior to the jury being dismissed for the day, Hilton requested them to meet at the same place ten o'clock on Friday morning, when he would pro

requested to be punctual in their attendance

Mr. John Reinhart, not noted amongst the number se killed at the late fire in Broadway, was taken from the ruins dead. He had been assisting at the hose of Engine Company No. 11 when the fatal accident took

The body of James McNulty, late of Engine Company No. 20, was yesterday conveyed by members of his com-pany to St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, where funeral service was held, and a very impressive discourse de-livered by the Rev. Mr. Quin, pastor. The very imposing racter and solemnity of the service held during the height of a storm of almost unexampled severity, ined to render the proceedings such as could not fail to create a lasting impression on the feelings of those assembled. From the church the body was conveyed to the receiving vault, preparatory to interment, wi others of his unfortunate comrades, in Greenwood.

The unrecognized body denominated the "Old Fire-man," supposed to be named Wilson, remains at the dead house. The coroner describes him to be about five feet eight inches, light complexion, light brown hair, about fifty years of age, dressed in dark woollen pants, frock coat, no vest, white muslin shirt, and white woollen ribbed netted undershirt, blue and white checked silk uch disfigured, by burning, that it is almost impossible to give a more perfect description. We understand that Chief Engineer Carson declines to accept this body as a member of the Fire Department, and Mr. J. M.Clawson, an undertaker, in Pearl street, has taken the body in his

and the report that the loss of the owners would mount to eight thousand dollars, is entirely incorrect. The Third Avenue Railroad Company adopted a resolution last evening, to pass the firemen in attendance at the funerals of their deceased brethren, free over their

We are requested to state that the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company sustain no loss by the fire in Broad-

MEETING OF FIREMEN

In accordance with the notice published in the morning apers of yesterday, a meeting of the foremen and officers of the Fire Department was held last night in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen, to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of the obsequies of those fremen who lost their lives by the late calamity in Broadway. The meeting was called to order by Alfred Carson, Chief Engineer. There were about a hundred foremen present, besides a large number of engineers, firemen, and others. A committee, consisting of the following foremen, was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the department in relation to the sad loss of life caused by the late disastrous fire:—

sad loss of life caused by the late disastro.

J. S. Belcher, Hydrant Company No. 2.

J. F. Wayland. Hose Company No. 38.

N. L. Farnham, Hook and Ladder Company No. 38.

W. C. Lyons, Engine Company No. 38.

W. C. Lyons, Engine Company No. 58.

W. Seaman, Hose Company No. 52.

J. W. Chace, Engine Company No. 52.

J. A. Cragier, Board of Engineers.

Alfred Carson, Chief Engineer.

The committee retired, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. J. N. GENIX, foreman of the Coroner's Jury, in relation to the investigation of all the buildings in the and without some definite information it was impossible the foremen and engineers should examine all the buildings in the vicinity of their respective engine houses, and report their condition to the Coroser's Jury. If the Fire Wardens had done their duty in this respect, he believed the accident would not have happened. There were hundreds of buildings in a similar condition, and it was desirable to have them reported as soon as possible.

was made and adopted that a committee of ten be appointed to me the Coroner's Jury, and consult with them in relation to the late calamity. The follow ng are the names of those appointed

are the names of those appointed:

L. Brown, of Hose Co. No. 10.

E. Engle, of Hydrant Co. No. 2.

Mooney, of Hose Co. No. 3.

C. Brown, of Engine Co. No. 49.

L. Farnham, of Hook and Ladder Co. No. I.

H. Cornell, of Hose Co. No. 8.

Miller, of Engine Co. No. 34.

Keyser, of Hose Co. No. 51.

Waterby, of Engine Co. No. 2.

A motion was adopted to the effect that a committee of three be appointed from the Board of Foremen, to confer with the committee from the Common Council to

here entered the room, and presented the following.—

Whereas the New York Fire Department, by the late disastrous are in Broadway on the 25th instant, do mourn the fearful loss of life among its members, hitherto unprecedented in the annals of the department; and whereas, in view of so sad a calamity, we are called upon to make some expression of our feelings and sympathy in their affliction with the friends of the decased—therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted families and friends of our deceased companions, in their sudden and irreparable loss, and we humbly trust that they will endeavor to find consolation in their bereavement in the thought that it is our duty to patiently submit to the will of an all-wise Providence.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of deceased, the Fire Department will attend the functal on April 30, at one o'clock, and that, as a further mark of respect, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the families of the deceased, and published in the daily papers.

A motion of Mr. Bencue, of Hydrant Company No. 2

was adopted, inviting the trustees of the Fire Depart-ment, exempt firemen, President and officers and represen-tatives of the department, to attend the funeral, and that the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen be also invited.

A MESTREE stated that the funeral of John B. O'Donnell

would take place to-day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, and extended an invitation to the whole department to attend it.
Timoray I. West presented the following resolutions,

which he accompanied with some severe remarks on the conduct of Mr. Jennings:—

Whereas, the destructive fire at No. 231 Broadway, on the evening of the 25th inst. was attended with a loss of life unparalleled in the annals of our Fire Department, and whereas, such a calamity is one calculated to fill the mind of every being actuated by the common sensibilities of human nature with feelings of the deepest horror and anguish; and whereas, an event like this is one which should not be passed over in a light manner, but the causes which led to it should receive the severest socutiny and investigation; and whereas, the occupants of the building which has caused this calamity, William T. Jennings & Co., have neither given any explanation nor statement of their opinion as to the causes of the lide fire, nor manifested, even by words, any expression of sympathy for the deceased or their friends—therefore, Recolved, That it is due to the memory of our deceased associates, and to their families, that an investigation should be made into the origin of the fire at 231 Broadway, the construction of the building, and the causes which led to the melancholy event we have met here this night to deplore.

Recolved, That a committee be appointed, to consist of

which led to the melancholy event we have met here this night to deplore. Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to consist of one from the Engineers, one from the Engine, Hose, Hook and Ladder and Hydrant Companies, who shall apply to Sidney A. Stuart, Esq., Police Justice, to institute a most thorough, searching and minute investigation into the origin of the fire and the cause of the sudden fall of the building, and that for that purpose he compel the atton-dance of the owner, occupants and every person employed about the premises, and such others as may be neces-sary.

about the premises, and such others as har or active sary.

Resolved, That William T. Jennings & Co owe it to themselves, to the Fire Department and to the public, in view of the awful destruction of life on their premises, to have at once made public all the facts within their knowledge in reference to this fire, and that their neglect so to do manifests an apparent disregard on their part of the common feelings of humanity, and cannot but create in the mind of the public and the firemen impressions of the most unfavorable nature.

These resolutions were adopted, but they were after wards, on motion, reconsidered, and Mr. West was per tion, in favor of adding Mr. West to the committee of A vote of thanks was passed to the Common Council

for their prompt and energetic action in the case of the five; after which the meeting adjourned.

The arrangements for the funeral ceremonies will be made by the Board of Engineers and a committee of four

At one o'clock this afternoon the funeral of John B. O'Donnell will take place from the residence of his father, No. 41 Oliver street. The members of Engine No. 43. and the friends and acquaintances of the family, are in-

A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE...

A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE..

James Gordon Benner, Esq.:—

Dear Sm.—Knowing how willing you are at all times to assist in doing justice to merit, permit me, through the columns of your widely-circulated journal, publicly to express my sincere and heartfelt gratitude to Assistant Engineer H. Howard, whose noble and truly human exertions were the means, under Providence, of ressuing and saving from an untimely death my son Samuel, a sufferer by the late fatal fire in Broadway. I also beg to avail myself of your aid in offering my best thanks to the members of Hose Cempany No. 19, for their kind attention in conveying my son to his home. I am happy, in conclusion, to add that the notice in the evening Times is in so far erroneous that my son is not fatally, though severely, injured. Your insertion of the above will greatly oblige, dear sir, yours, respectfully and thankfully,

No. 448 Broome street, April 26.

Timothy Waters, Jr., one of the injured fremen, in be

Timothy Waters, Jr., one of the injured firemen, in be half of his brother, Patrick H. Waters, who was so severely injured at the fire in Broadway on the evening of 25th inst., returns his thanks to the following gen tlemen for the professional and gentlemanly deportment Chapin, Dr. Derby, Dr. Henry Thurston; Messrs. Roberts. Ketchum, and Roome, Superintendents; J. Witham,

Police Intelligence.

Good Police Appointments—The Commissioners of Police have reappointed Mr. James Leonard as Captain of the Second ward police. Mr. Leonard as been captain of that district for the last six years, and has always fulfilled that office with honor to himself and credit to the city. His reappointment by the Commissioners is an evidence that his services are valuable to the city. In the Fourth ward Wm. S. Williaton has been reappointed Second Licutenant, which is also an excellent appointment. Michael McCarm has been appointed Second Licutenant of the Nineteenth ward.

Assculling a Sailor—A Desperate Affair.—A smilor named William Lamaretti, an Italian, on board the ship Ocean Queen, lying off the Battery, came to the police court yeaterday, and made oath before Justice Clarke, that the mate of said ship had violently beaten him with an iron belaying pin, striking him on the head, cutting him severely, knocking him down, and kicking him about the body. The peor sailor said he was afraid of being murdered, and, therefore, jumped overboard, and would probably have drowned had it not been for the assistance of a boatman, who rescued him from the river and conveyed him on shore. This is the story as told by the sailor, on which the magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of the mate.

An Altempt at Murder—A Husband Shooting his Wife.—On Wednesday evening, a man named John Deal, residing at No. 430 Fourth avenue, was arrested by officers Vitter and Langstein, of the Twenty-second ward, charged with sheoting at his wife with a pistol, the contents of which sheoting at his wife, and some three months ago he left her, taking with him a book on the Bowery Saving's Fank, in which were \$150 to her credit. On searching the preson of Deal, when at the station house, the officers Justice Stuart, who committed him to prison for trial.

Charge Against Mr. Chapman Dirmissed.—The charge of emberzlement pending against Earl H. Chapman on the complaint of Sanuel Ford, was yesterday dismissed by Justice Stuart, on

THE STORM YESTERDAY.

Tetrible Disasters and Loss of Life-The Steamer Erlesson Sunk in the North Biver,

Another dreadful storm, freighted with disaster, pass ed over our city yesterday afternoon. Within the last for night we have experienced the extremes of weather; having in that time had a snow storm, attended with chilling winds and all the other appurtenances of winter, and yesterday a heavy thunder storm, preceded by a hot, sultry atmosphere, and attended by vivid lightning, drenching rains, furious whirlwinds, and all the other p traphernalia of a real, genuine midsummer shower rial war. For want of a more reasonable hypothesis to ventured to adopt the theory of certain geologists, that the earth was gradually losing its equilibrium, and had keeled over a little towards the North Pole, bringing us into the latitude of Labrador, or the Canadian. This supposition, no one will deny, was justified by the occasion which that very celebrated indivi-dual, "the oldest inhabitant," said had no precedent in his memory; at least, driving sleet, glistening icicles, and cold howling wintry winds in the middle of April, war-suggestive of a nearer relationship with the polar sone: than is generally supposed. Whether we were entirely correct in adopting this theory it is cerrect in adopting this theory it is not necessary to argue now. Yesterday satisfied us that we are all right now, and if we were a little while ago tipped over to the north, we congratulate ourselves that we have fallen

and it was still blowing freshly from that quarter, when, about five o'clock in the afternoon, a dense mass of clouds began to coil up in the west. In the short space of half an hour they had overshadowed the sky, their general direction being in the very teeth of the atmospheric current, which up to this time had continued. During the day the weather was very warm, the most constructions. the unobstructed rays of the sun falling upon as heavily charged with heat. The storm in the after-noon was sudden and unlooked for, owing to which hundreds received a shower batil gratis, and some of the latest fashions, for the first time making their appearance on Broadway, were drenched with floods fro ance on Broadway, were drenched with floods from the skies. The storm was accompanied by a perfect tor-nade, ripping awnings into strips, tumbling chimney-tops to the ground, and tearing the flags hoisted upon our shipping into shreds. Vivid flashes of lightning gleamed in the heavens, and heavy, crashing thunders shook the earth, jarring houses to their foundations. The rain fell is torrents, and the streets overflowed with swalling floods. As might have been expected. with swelling floods. As might have been expected, such a storm brought disasters, especially to the ship

ping, which we collect, as follows :-LOSS OF THE ERICSSON. The caloric steamer Ericsson was returning from her trial trip down the bay, and was opposite to pier No. 5 North river, when the storm came on, struck and sent catastrophe, we endeavored to learn the full particular were afont in regard it. It was generally believed the vessel was struck by lightning, but this report, upon inquiring, we found to be false. The truth is, she was capsized by the squall, filled with water, and gradually sunk. As soon as the storm struck her a few minutes after 5 o'clock—she careened on her beam ends, and water passed into her through the "dead lights," which were open. She soon after righted and commenced sinking. The small boats of the Asia, lying at the Cunard dock were immediately dispatched to the aid of those on board. Small boats also came from neighboring years and attent three also came from neighboring vessels, and steam tugs also came to her re lief. One of the Jersey City ferry boats, the Jersey City, Capt. Price, also went off to her; but as there were only a few persons on board—it being a trial trip—they the top of her the three and hes howspringer to view above the water. She has gone down in about 8 fathoms water. With the company on board there were several ladies, who were much frightened by the accident, as well they might have been, for it was a dis aster which would no doubt have resulted in great los of life, had she been further from the shore and the assistance she received. Some dreadful fatality seems to attend this vessel. It is now over two years since she was built, and her progress so far has been one continual accumulation of difficulties and disasters. We learn that her trip yesterday gave much satisfaction to those sadly terminated the excursion, and which must operate very much against the invention which the vessel illus

OTHER DISASTERS—SUPPOSED LOSS OF LIFE. By the violence of the storm a number of sloops the Battery, were driven ashore on the rocks piled up for the Battery extension. When the storm abated they were got off, without much damage having been done

them.

A small sailboat, with two men on board, is said to have been capsized in the East river, opposite Grand street. No reliable information could be obtained. The ship Britton, lying at pier No. 6, North river, was

A lighter, loaded with railroad iron, was unloading at the l'aterson Railroad pier, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when she capsized, in consequence of the loading being taken from one side of her deck and not from the other. As she careened, some of the iron slipped over board, carrying one of the hands along. He was drowned and his body had not been recovered at wate hour last

night. In addition to the disasters and loss of life recorded above, no doubt there are others which we will hear from. having taken place beyond the city. A SLOOP RUN INTO BY A STEAMTUG.

Yesterday afternoon, during the prevalence of the storm, the sloop Oregon, of Middletown Point, Connecticut, Captain H. Taber, which was lying at the end of pier No. 44 East river, was run into by the steamtug Leiathan with such force as to split her stem, carry away her bowsprit and cut loose her fastenings. The Captain and crew were below, but succeeded in getting on the The two vessels drifted out in the stream together when the mast was blown down by a squall of wind. The Leviathan, which was also much damaged by the collision, succeeded in crossing the river, and the aloop was detached and made fast to the dock at the foot of South Sixth street, in Williamsburg. She had on board about 3,000 bushels of come for Fountain, Hermer & Co The vessel had filled with water, and is a total wreck Loss about \$7,000, on the vessel and cargo.

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN. During the thunder storm the lighter Ohio, while making for the dock at the foot of Montague street, was capsized, and the captain was drowned. The hands on board, three in number, saved themselves. The vessel belonged to Mr Ford, and was loaded with molasses. As the storm was coming up, they attempted to reach the dock without taking in sail, when a gust of wind sud-

denly overturned her.

The Church of the Restoration, on the corner of Munroe place and Clarke street, was struck by lightning, and he steeple was somewhat shattered.

The large new Custom House on the Cunard dock was entirely unreofed by the whirlwind. The building is of brick, about one hundred feet by forty-five in extent, three stories high, and substantially built. The roof was torn, rolled up, and thrown over the side of the building, leaving the goods inside exposed to the storm. The damage to the building will be about \$600.

The unfinished machine shop of the New York and Eric Railroad, three miles from the Jersey City ferry, at

what is called the Paterson depot, was destroyed by the

Works was blown into the Morris canal near by.

The tall chimney, about seventy feet high, of the Malleable Iron Works, near the Market street depot. Newark,

Trees and telegraph poles were prostrated. and the rain to descend, up to the time of going to press

ADBITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Car London, Hong Kong, Loo-Choo, and Constantinople Correspondence.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS.

OPENING THE JAPANESE PORTS

thus enabled to give a portion of our correspo from Europe and Asia, and several interesting extractor from the English journals.

The following is a list of Americans entered at the

The following is a list of Americans entered at the banking house of Livingsten, Wells & Co., Paris:

— Naw York.—R. H. McCordy, Wm. Bell, Dr. J. H. Hinton, Max Maretzek, Wm. Okcik, W.V. Cuctis, Hugh Maxwell, J. W. Proudfoot, John Edwards, A. N. Chrystie, Dr. Austin Flint, L. Switzer, A. Leggett, S. Wensan, Junr., N. F. Miller, G. Richmond, J. S. Wheston, H. M. Call, Captains R. D. Conn, G. W. Sampson, N. C. Mešing, Thes. Morrell, E. I. Anderson, Jas. H. Wood, W. B. Heok, M. Hartley, O. W. Joalys, Pronsylvania.—F. Ragers, Mrs. W. Colton, J. H. Packard, Edward Clement, Robert Burton, Jenr.

MARSACHUSENES.—F. Ragers, Mrs. W. Colton, J. H. Packard, Edward Clement, Robert Burton, Jenr.

MARSACHUSENES.—F. Hedgiffindon, Mrs. G. G. Ishbbard, Dr. I. W. Bemis, C. M. Eustis, B. L. Ball, A. J. Howe, J. F. Maguire, J. D. Wells, Wm. En. Rott, Junr. Connect.—C. M. Edisi, S. H. Parsons, David Kimberly.

CONNECTION:—C. M. Blas, S. H. Persons, David Kim-rely.

Eistucky.—Win. Richa thon, Jos. F. Scott, B. G. Allen.
Visignia.—G. C. Starke, O. A. Pegram.
Ouio.—J. L. Woodward, H. B. Waltott.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—T. G. Thomas, Capt. C. W. Westenloff, C. S. King.
GEORGIA.—J. F. Waring, E. G. Seltze.
JOURIANA.—S. Stewart, H. S. Barlow.
Wisconsin.—O. Alexander.
ILLINOIS.—J. C. H. Hobbs.
California.—Major Danburghy.

Our London Courespondence.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 11, 1854.

Signing of a New Protocol by the Four Powers—An Austrian Army Enters Servia—A Russian Division Crosses the Servian Prontier—Contradictory Reports of Battles on the Danube—Movements of the Battle Fleet—Two English Vestels Fired into by the Russians in the Black

fact that a new protocol has been signed at Vienna be-tween France, England, Austria, and Prussia, reaffirming the principles laid down in the former Vienna proto cols with reference to the integrity of Turkey and the evacuation of the Principalities. This news, which was officially announced in the Prussian Chambers, and immediately telegraphed to London and Paris, caused an immediate rise in the funds. Its importance must not be overraised. The most sanguine talk already of an active co-operation of the two great German Powers against Russia. In this I do not believe. It shows, however, that the same opinion provider between the Four Powers relative to the Eastern question, or at least that they think it advisable to say so. Prussia and Austria thus declare that in the war which has commenced justice and right are with Turkey and her allies. We must wait till

treaty, offensive and defensive, has been signed between Austria and Prussie; and this is immediately followed by the announcement that, "with the consent of the Porte," a large Austrian army has actually entered Servia. while we are also informed that the Russians have en-tered that country at Radujewacz, between Widdin and

Orrova.

Will the Austrians attempt to drive out the Russians' If they do not, it is quite clear their object in entering is not to cooperate with Turkey.

The news from the seat of war on the Danube, received from Vienna, is so contradictory that the only socion is that can be credited are those sent by the correspondence of the English journals at Constantinople and chewhere. I cannot better exemplify this than by adding on the subjoined telegraphic despatches, simply pointing out which I believe are correct:—

Vienna, Saturday, April 8, 1864.

VIENNA, Saturday, April 8, 1864.

The Fremden Blott amounces, under date of Bucharest, th April, that a great battle was being fought at Rassova (atout midway between Hirsova and Stilstria, in the Dabruische). The result was not known.

Ructapha Facha is at the head of 50,000 men.

200,000 Austrians, under Archduke Albrecht, have been ordered to enter-Servis. The Porte consents to it. Prussia agrees to a joint protocole, resanctioning the bases of the former Vienna protocole.

The representatives of the Four Powers signed a protocol to day containing a recapitulation of the principle of the filters.

to day containing a recapitulation of the principle of the integrity of the 0ttoman Empire, and comprising the evacuation of the Principalities.

The Austro Prussian treaty is progressing favorably. The Turks are reported to have gained a great victory in the Dobrutscha.

the Bobrutecha.

YIMNNA, Sunday night.

Schamył has won a great victory. Details are wanting.

Constantinopea, March 29.

The European representatives counsel the Porte not to apel the Greeks.

The citadel of Arta is reported to have been taken.

Great precautions are taken against revolutionary at-

An outbreak was expected on the 5th.
Onsova, April 9.
The Russians have entered Servia at Radujewacz, hotwee
Widdin and Ozeova. Widdin and Orsova.

MARSKILLES, Saturday, April 8.

Letters frem Constantinople of the 31st uit, announce that three English merchast vessels were freed into by the Russians near Sulins, in the Black Sea. The Anna, laden with grain, was sunk. The steamer Crescent was damaged. The Divan was deliberating upon the expulsion of the Creeks from tha Turkish territory.

The combined fleets were before Kavarna.

The first convoy of Fronch troops had arrived at Galispoli.

ipoli.

A deputation from Schamyl to the Sultan arrived at Con-

stantinople on the 31st March.

Thus you will see that the Turks are reported to have beaten the Russians in the Dabrutscha, and Schamyl to have routed them in Asia.

This scarcely coincides with the reported success of the Russians after crossing the Fanube. Indeed, it is very doubtful whether Matschin and Babadagh have fallen. A Russian bulletin dated 5th April, says not a word of the capture of Hirsowa and Isaktcha.

the reported success of the Russians after crossing the Fanube. Indeed, it is very doubtful whether Matschin and Babadagh have fallen. A Russian bulletin dated 5th April, says not a word of the enplure of Hirsowa and Isaktcha.

So much is, however, certain. Fighting is going on along the whole line of the Panube, and if a great battle has not yet taken place it will shortly. Omer Pacha is cencentrating his forces. The combined fleets are at Kavarna (near Varna) to support his right. The arrival of the English and French troops ensures the safety of Constantinople. Some people suppose that the retreat of the Turks was a premeditated plan.

In the Black Eca, Russia has commenced firing into English vessels. One trader, the Anna, laden with corn, was sunk, and a steamer seriously damaged. John Buli spetting very impatient to hear that an English broadside has been poured into a Russian man-of-war.

Our latest advices from the Baltic are to the 10th April. Four English frigates and a man-of-war steamer had passed the Island of Barnholm, steering in the direction of Gothland. Admiral Napier was received by the King of Fenmark at Fredricksburg, on the 7th. The Island Shinister of War and a portion of the Cabinet had resigned. The loe is still strong around Cronstadt, and from the appearance of the atmosphere a regular break up of the lee is not anticipated for some time.

In Sweden, popular sympathies against Russia run so high that it is presumed it will be a difficult thing for Sweden to maintain an armed neutrality. The Swedish squadron has taken in provisions for three months, and is under sailing orders.

From Greece the accounts of the insurrection are of the same tenor as the last. It is spreasing in Greece preper, and openly encouraged at Athens. There is some excitement in the Towar Islands. The Assembly has been disselved. Even if he wished it, King Otho could not put down the movement in Greece. If he attempts it here will be a revolution Bn Athens; and, on the other hand, he is threatened by England and F

The Recall of Chevalier Bursen, the Prussian Ambassador, from London—The Vienna Protocol—Treaty Behoeen Austria and Prussia—The Other German Process— The Baltic Fleet—Chass of a Russian Correte—Eighteen Russian Liners Descrice—The Black Sea—The Danube— Death of Colonel Dieu-Grand Review at Paris—

Greece-Admiral Dundas' e'rder of The Day-Adjourn-ment of the Reform Bill-Cas of the Black Warrior

circles by the approaching depar ure from London of the Prussian Ambassador, Chevatier Bunsen. His depar-ture is regarded as a recall, though his successor has not yet been named. The Times, in a l'ong article on the subject, represents the recall of Bunse'n as the signal of an alliance between Prussia and Russia. A question was put in the House of Lords on Tuesday nig bt on the subject. Lord Clarendon replied that, supposing the recall to have really taken place, he did not attribute that importance to it. The Berlin journals openly talk of the tunity of giving some explanations relative to the proto-col which has just been signed at Vienna, and upon the separate treaty between Austria at d Prussia. Whilst he said that he considered the signing of that protocol as satisfactory, he did not deny that it was not precisely what England and France, and even And tria, had desired. In fact, the head of the Foreign Office let out that no engagement had been taken by the Gorman Powers to co operate actively in the war against Russ a. No other construction can be put upon his explanation is. The text of the treaty will not be known officially here till

Prussia it is not yet concluded. It appears that the dis-sentient point is the article which provides that neither

power can go to war without the consent of the sother.

As regards the actual war, we learn from the Baltic
that the ice was fast dissolving. The Dauntless & ad returned from a cruize in the Gulf of Finland. She made yout eighteen Russian ships of the line in the harbar of 🙈 'eahorg. The Imperieuse had chased a Russian corvette la ck to Sweaborg. Admiral Napier, with twenty-three ships, of tion. It is said that the Emperor of Russia intends re-siding alternately at Revel and St. Petersburg. The Grand

Duke, heir presumptive, will take up his quarters at Helsiogfors, and the Grand Duke Constantine will take the command of a division of the Russian fleet, which, protected by 800 guns, will lie at anchor within the fortress so called of Sweaborg. It is thought that the bay of Higa will be the first scene of mayal operations, that the three Islands in front of that nort—Oasel, Jugge and Groms—will be boundarded and taken, and the fortifications of Riga destroyed. Revel and Helsingfors will be the next two points.

The Hanse towns (Hamburg, Bromen, and Lubeck,) have prohibited the exportation of articles contraband of war. It is to be hoped that the other neutrals will imitate the example. Charley Napier has had a long conference with the King of Denmark. He was very graciously received. It is not improbable that shortly Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will openly declare for the Western Powers.

From the Black Sea we learn that the combined fleets were drawn up in line at Kavarna and Baltshik, close to Varna. Marines had been landed and every support will be given to Omer Pacha's right flank. The Ottoman srmy has thus a communication open with the fleets. Great joy was manifested at Constantinople on the arrival of the first French and English troops; arrivals will now have taken place there daily as the troops are shipped off from Malta as fast as vessels can be procured. War on an immense scale is preparing on all sides. The allies have already to deplore the loss of a valuable officer. Calonel Dieu, attached to the staff of General Baraquay d'illiliers, has been shot in a recent reconnoisance on the Denube. It is a great loss, as he had superintended all the arrangements for the disposal of the French troops, and had made himself personally acquainted with all the localities and resources of the country.

The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Raglan and staff were at a brilliant review on Wedneeday last, on the Champ de Mars. The Fuglish officers were loudly cheered on the field and in the streets of Paris. The different h

Senor Cueto, appointed Spanish envoy at Washington, ad left Madrid for his destination.

The Foerfro has arrived.

The Russians Crossing the Danube-The Allied Fleets a Varna-The Greeks Ordered from Constantinople-The American Squadron-Americans in the Turkish Service -Troubles between the American and Neapolitan Minis-

steamer, that the Russians had succeeded in crossing the Danube—the name of the place where they crossed is not given. The news has produced tremendous excitement among the Turks in and around Constantinople; they are buckling on their armor and rushing to join their confederates at Varns. It is supposed that the Russians will make an attack on Varna, which is one of the strongholds of the Turks. If they should succeed in taking the place, it will be a death blow to the Turks. The English and French fleets have sailed for Varna, where it is hoped they will reach in time to sid the Turks. fleets being there, will make the place very formidable, as they can lay sufficiently close into the town to make their guns tell on the enemy if they should approach.

The Russians did not cross the Danube where the Turks expected them. The Turks were in force at Widdin,

thinking that would be the place; but the Russian fooled them completely. The English and French troops are anxiously looked for, and are expected to arrive daily. The Turks are very sanguine of success, and are even vain enough to think that they can whip the whole of Russia without the sid of England or France.

The rumor is that the Sultan has given notice that all the foreign Greeks in Constantinople must leave in tendays. The Greeks having revolted in some of the Islands, has made it a much more serious matter for the Turks. The Turkish squadron left here on Friday nat for Athena, for the purpose of putting down the Greeks. The Turk-

ish women are even taking up arms in defence of their country. A haly of rank arrived here a few days ago in command of a regiment of Purkish volunteers; it is said she has given up large estates and devoted the means to the benefit of her regiment. When she marched her regiment through Constantinople there was great cheering and rejecting among the citizens. I understand qui e a number of Americans have volunteered their services to the Salian and have been accepted. They have all been appointed to high offices.

The United States ship St. Louis, commanded by Captain Ingraham, arrived here on the Flat. This is the only American man-of-war here. I should think it highly important at this time that the American squarron should be here. I understand the Commodore has his family on board of his ship, is the reason that he is not where he is most wanted. Boss the government will inquire into this. There is only a small vessel here to protect the large number of Americans that are in Turkey. I understand that there is quite a number of Americans in Smyrna, who would be very much exposed in case the Russians should extend their operations in that direction.

I met a live Yankee a few days ago, who has a large number of patent rifles and pistols for sale; I understand he is doing a good business, and will no doubt return home with his pockets well filled with the needful.

The refugees living here were anxious to make a demonstration in favor of Captain Ingraham, but that officer declined anything of the kind. If the refugees had it in their power, they would make him the next President of the United States.

Can't you prevail upon the powers that be to send out a larger squadron to this part, and the Neapolitan Minister. It seems the American Minister appointed a Neapolitan Minister. It seems the American Minister has the or right to appoint a Neapolitan Minister. It seems the there is a larger squadron to this port, and the Neapolitan Minister has the or pight to appoint a Neapolitan Minister. It seems the harden wa

SHANGHAE, Feb. 17, 1854.

Affairs in China - Arrival of the U.S. Consuls for Shanghae and Amoy-Progress of the Rebellion-A Fearful Explosion-The Piratkal Allies-No Pay no Fight-

Strange Conduct of the Consular Representatives—Novel Policy of the Emperor—Degrading the Living and Promoting the Bead—The Japan Expedition—The Russian Coup d'Etat—Uncle Sam Overreached by the Crar—The

Strong Canduct of the Consular Representation—Nordal tions of Riga destroyed. Revel and Heisingfors will be the next two points. Hamburg, Dermen, and Lubeke, have published the expertation of articles contraband of articles contraband of articles and the contraband of articles the published the expertation of articles contraband of articles and the contraband of t

legy of the American Consul. It is not supposed that see can have had any such instructions. Perhaps his course may be satisfactorily explained. It is due to himself, as well as to our government, that the matter should be set right.

During the suspension of the authority of the imperialists over the collection of the dulles, large quantities of teas, silks, &c., were sent out to Shanghae duy free, and deposited in store anips at Woosung, fouriese miles below this place; and those who now have to purchase those commodities at Shanghae, and pay export duties, complain that an undue advantage has been given to those who were allowed to escape duty free.

How long matters are to remain in their present unsettled state in China, is a question of great uncertainty. The chief of the insurgents seems to pay very little attention to the condition of affairs in the Southern provinces. He is organizing his forces, and preparing for a great demonstration upon Pekin, the capital of the empire. That once taken and the Emperor dethroned, the Southern cities are expected to yield without a struggle. The Emperor is resorting to a strange species of tacker to bring his chiefs up to the fighting point. He has lately ordered that several of his generals should "be degraded four steps in rank, but retained in their averall commands," because they were so unfortunate as to be worsted in an engagement with the rebels. And to one of his generals who was killed in battle, he orders a promotion! declaring: "Let Tung-keen be elevated to the rank of full general, beburied with the hymors due to a general who has fallen in battle, and be sacrificed to as one of the most faithful subjects of the crown." This degrading the living and promoting the dead is rather a novel mode of inspiring military ardor and commanders.

The report brought here a tew days succe by a Russian more mode of the contract that galice of the crown." This degrading the living and promoting the dead is rather a novel mode of inspiring military ardor and courage.

The

Hong Kong, Feb. 24, 1854

he Russian Treaty with Japan—Commedore Perry Out witted—Recognition of a Custom House at Shamphae, by the American, French, and English Consuls.

By this mail you will have a report that the Russian commodore, since Commodore Perry's visit to Joddo, have to Japan, and concluded a commercial treaty with